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## MANY OF THEM WILL STARVE

That Is What Mr. Stanley Says of  
Gold Hunters.

### GREAT SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS

Cargoes Discharged from Steamers Are  
Taken Up Almost Before Touch-  
ing Ground.

Seattle, Wash., August 29.—H. N. Stan-  
ley, who went to St. Michaels for the As-  
sociated Press, returned to this city on the  
steamer Portland. He says:  
"I have been seven weeks at the mouth  
of the Yukon, at St. Michaels, where I saw  
all the miners coming out and interviewed  
them. As a result I feel it my duty to ad-  
vise everybody to stay out until next  
spring. Wild, and in many cases, exagger-  
ated reports have been circulated since the  
first discoveries were made. The strike,  
however, was, and is one of the greatest, if  
not the greatest, in the world's history.  
Probably \$2,000,000 was looked up this  
spring and next spring. The fields have hard-  
ly been opened up as yet, but those going  
in now must bear in mind that everything  
in that region was staked out long before  
any reports reached the outer world, and  
they claim the present owners or work  
for the owners."  
"No new strike had been reported up to  
the time of my leaving and another may  
not be made from one to five years, al-  
though Alaska is an enormous country and  
will yet, I believe, produce more gold than  
we dreamed of. It is in many ways a bleak,  
barren, desolate country, a country inca-  
pable of supporting any great amount of  
animal life and a country such rigorous  
climate both winter and spring, that none  
but the most hardy can possibly live in it.  
Even then they must have abundance of  
food and warm clothing. I am aware there  
is a popular impression that supplies can  
be bought in the vicinity of the mines.  
They may at present be purchased at six  
times their value. In the summer of 1896  
even those figures faster than they can be  
got, and before winter is half over, if the  
present population remains, there will be  
actual starvation."  
"The average man requires about one ton  
of carefully selected food and clothing for  
a year's supply. In the summer of 1896  
about 3,500 tons of supplies went up the  
river, and the new population of 1,500 to  
2,000 suffered from want. Of this 3,500 tons  
probably 1,500 tons were tools, furniture  
and supplies other than provisions. This  
leaves about 2,000 tons of food. The most  
favorable estimates put the population at 1,500  
men. Can be carried up the river, and fully  
one-half of this is rum and tools, as well  
as supplies other than food. There are  
more than three times as many people  
there as last winter. Figure it out for  
yourself."

Seattle, Wash., August 29.—The steamer  
Portland arrived here at 3 o'clock this  
morning. She carried thirteen miners, each  
of whom brought only a small part of his  
share.

The total amount of dust on the vessel is  
about 475,000.

The Portland was delayed by the failure  
of the P. B. Wear to arrive at St. Mi-  
chael's and by a storm on the north Pacific  
coast.

The miners on board with the amount of  
their total mining profits, parts of which  
were brought with them, were as follows:  
J. Rowland, \$50,000.  
J. M. Bell, \$40,000.  
J. Goldsmith, \$35,000.  
W. W. Powers, \$35,000.  
W. W. Caldwell, \$35,000.  
W. Oter, \$30,000.  
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J. K. Cobb, \$25,000.  
W. Zahn, \$25,000.  
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## MAKING IT HOT

FOR MARK HANNA

### Congress Advises Ohio Republicans To

Throw Hanna Overboard.

### WHY HE OPPOSES SENATOR

Foraker Men Can Expect Nothing from  
the Present Crowd.

### HOW CONSER WOULD REBUKE THEM

Tells His Friends and Friends of For-  
aker To Aid the Democrats in the  
Coming Election.

Columbus, O., August 29.—The sensation  
of the week in political circles has been  
the publication of the letter of Colonel A.  
L. Conger, of Akron, in which the writer  
vigorously denounced Mark Hanna and  
counseled republicans to vote against the  
democrats in bringing about his political ex-  
tinction.  
Colonel Conger has for many years been  
a prominent citizen of Ohio and has during  
all that time ranked high in the councils  
of the republican party. He has been the  
department commander of the Grand Army  
for this state, and is deservedly popular  
with all the old comrades. He amassed great  
wealth in manufacturing, and has contrib-  
uted liberally to the party treasury in the  
campaigns for many years.  
Although frequently mentioned in con-  
nection with the governorship, he has  
never sought nor held any political office  
except an honorary place on Foraker's  
military staff. He was chairman of the  
republican state executive committee in  
1889, when Foraker made his last disastrous  
campaign for governor. His feeling toward  
Mark Hanna dates from that time when  
Hanna refused to aid Foraker and openly  
rejoiced at his defeat.  
This affords Mr. Conger a precedent and  
has arranged of Ohio's junior senator is  
most severe.  
"The letter was addressed to Judge C. R.  
Grant, of Akron, another life-long repu-  
blican who has declared his inability to  
fight longer to the democratic ticket. He  
of Hanna and Dick. The letter reads as  
follows:  
"Kirkville, Mo., August 21, 1897.—Judge  
C. R. Grant, Akron, O. My Dear Judge  
Grant: I was glad to get your letter of  
the 19th inst. and in reply to quote me to  
whatever I shall vote to support Mark  
Hanna's candidacy the coming fall, and  
you are at liberty to quote me to any  
of your friends, or to anyone else.  
You cannot make the length and wide-  
ness of my letter a reason for my not  
for me. When I was chairman of the re-  
publican state executive committee in 1889  
I helped Mark Hanna out of his office and  
contributed a single dollar to the repu-  
blican cause.  
"Just compare for a moment Foraker  
with Hanna, Dick and Hahn, the men who  
are now ruling the republican party. If  
I was well enough I would come to Akron  
and see the effect of the polls. As in  
this case there is no escape from the build-  
ing in which the republicans are now held  
the extreme high tide and I know I  
shall see a state to all my friends in  
this case.  
"I shall ask them to work openly for  
Hanna's defeat, and do all they can against  
him. I am perfectly sure that if they do  
this they will be doing the right thing.  
"I have been at the Ohio fair since the 1st  
of November and have seen public meet-  
ings, either in Akron, Cincinnati, Columbus  
or Cleveland. I have seen the republicans  
Hanna now is because I am opposed in  
principle to levying of contributions upon  
the manufacturers and the farmers. I  
have seen the republicans and I know  
contributions to fight such as Hanna,  
Dick and Hahn, are a disgrace to the  
party.  
"As Mr. Blaine once said to me: 'Makin'  
an levying measure the degree of pro-  
tection granted to the manufacturer and  
the farmer is the degree of protection  
granted to the manufacturer and the farmer.  
"I have been a manufacturer in the  
past and I have seen these wrongs  
inflicted daily upon the people.  
"Mark Hanna's nomination is an insult to  
American labor, and every laboring man  
should vote against him. I am yours very  
truly,  
A. L. CONGER."

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the 19th inst. and in reply to quote me to  
whatever I shall vote to support Mark  
Hanna's candidacy the coming fall, and  
you are at liberty to quote me to any  
of your friends, or to anyone else.  
You cannot make the length and wide-  
ness of my letter a reason for my not  
for me. When I was chairman of the re-  
publican state executive committee in 1889  
I helped Mark Hanna out of his office and  
contributed a single dollar to the repu-  
blican cause.  
"Just compare for a moment Foraker  
with Hanna, Dick and Hahn, the men who  
are now ruling the republican party. If  
I was well enough I would come to Akron  
and see the effect of the polls. As in  
this case there is no escape from the build-  
ing in which the republicans are now held  
the extreme high tide and I know I  
shall see a state to all my friends in  
this case.  
"I shall ask them to work openly for  
Hanna's defeat, and do all they can against  
him. I am perfectly sure that if they do  
this they will be doing the right thing.  
"I have been at the Ohio fair since the 1st  
of November and have seen public meet-  
ings, either in Akron, Cincinnati, Columbus  
or Cleveland. I have seen the republicans  
Hanna now is because I am opposed in  
principle to levying of contributions upon  
the manufacturers and the farmers. I  
have seen the republicans and I know  
contributions to fight such as Hanna,  
Dick and Hahn, are a disgrace to the  
party.  
"As Mr. Blaine once said to me: 'Makin'  
an levying measure the degree of pro-  
tection granted to the manufacturer and  
the farmer is the degree of protection  
granted to the manufacturer and the farmer.  
"I have been a manufacturer in the  
past and I have seen these wrongs  
inflicted daily upon the people.  
"Mark Hanna's nomination is an insult to  
American labor, and every laboring man  
should vote against him. I am yours very  
truly,  
A. L. CONGER."

The letter was addressed to Judge C. R.  
Grant, of Akron, another life-long repu-  
blican who has declared his inability to  
fight longer to the democratic ticket. He  
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follows:  
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## The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL, Editor  
W. A. HEMPHILL, Business Manager

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ATLANTA, GA., August 30, 1897.

Will the Governor Act?

Today Governor Atkinson returns to the city and will be prepared to resume the duties of his high office. The Constitution hopes that his return will be the signal for prompt action in behalf of the dignity and moral welfare of the state. The law has been violated, and the violation is cumulative in its effect. The power and authority of the state have been and are openly defied.

This being so and the facts being of record in the executive office, The Constitution urges upon the governor the necessity of instructing the attorney general of the state to take action which will result in the release of the misdemeanor convicts from the custody of the county who now unlawfully hold them, and who have been and are now subjected to cruelties and tortures which, so far as we know, have no parallel in the history of the state.

Governor Atkinson, as the chief executive of the state, is the only official who can proceed in the name of the commonwealth to break up the demoralizing traffic, the horrors of which have been so thoroughly exposed. There is nothing whatever to prevent him from instructing the attorney general to bring suit to release from unlawful confinement all the misdemeanor convicts held by private parties, and have them put to such public work as is required by law.

It is suggested that Governor Atkinson propose to refer the Byrd report and the whole matter to the legislature. But what more can the legislature do than it has already done? The injustice of leasing misdemeanor convicts to private and irresponsible parties has already been referred to our lawmakers and they have acted in the matter to the extent of their power and authority. No law on our statute books is more carefully prepared or clearer in its intentions than that which prohibits the leasing of misdemeanor convicts to private parties. It is impossible to misinterpret it. The duldest mind can understand it.

On what ground, then, are the whole-sale violations of this law, and their attendant brutalities, to be referred to the legislature? Having already dealt with the question fully and finally, it cannot be expected the general assembly will usurp the functions of the executive and proceed to enforce the law. The Constitution would rather tolerate the present violations of the law than to witness the spectacle of this usurpation.

We have made the suggestion only to show how foolish and ridiculous is the proposition to refer the matter to the legislature when there is already a law on the statute books that completely covers the case. Our lawmakers could not frame a statute more explicit than that which covers the case of the misdemeanor convicts. The law says that every crime declared to be a misdemeanor is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,000, or imprisonment not to exceed six months, to work in the chain-gang ON PUBLIC WORKS, or on such other works as the COUNTY AUTHORITIES may employ the chain-gang, not to exceed twelve months.

This is explicit enough, but, out of abundant caution, and to make sure that its intentions should not be misunderstood, the legislature added a proviso declaring "that nothing herein contained shall authorize the giving consent of convicts to PRIVATE PERSONS." We say, therefore, that, in the face of this law, which is inoperative only because it is not enforced, it is perfectly folly to talk about referring the matter back to the legislature. The responsibility is not on that body at all. It rests wholly with the executive officers of the state.

If the sheriff, or other county officer, openly violates and defies the law of the state, as has been done in these cases, is there no remedy? Do the governor and the executive department have to

run to the legislature for relief and support every time it is necessary to enforce a law? We are in a very pretty plight, indeed. If there is no machinery at hand whereby the chief executive of the state may enforce a law that is defied by county officials.

The case is too plain. The legislature cannot pass a more definite law. The only question that remains is, shall this wholesome law, passed in deference to the public sentiment of the state, be made inoperative because its enforcement would interfere with the petty, but sinister, greed of county officers? It is the duty of the governor to execute the law, and there is the law that calls for execution; what more is necessary but the prompt action of the governor?

It is beyond belief that there should be any display of hesitation in the executive department of the state in the face of this wholesale violation of the law by county officials who are sworn to uphold and support the laws of Georgia. If there is no other remedy, the attorney general can at least order the prosecution of these officials for perjury and so break them on the wheel of their own misdoings.

The action of Judge Sheffield, of the Patuxent circuit, in releasing a negro convict who had been unlawfully hired to a private party, shows what the judicial officers of the state think of these private leases. But the judges of the courts can act only in special cases, and there are probably not ten out of the eight hundred victims of official greed and private gain whose resources will warrant them in bringing habeas corpus proceedings.

In point of fact, the whole question has assumed a new phase. The results of the violation of the statute which we have quoted are bad enough, but the necessity of upholding and emphasizing the dignity and authority of the governor's office is infinitely more important. If the governor cannot act—cannot execute the law—then a curious case of affairs is exposed. But if he will not act, why, then, that is another matter.

We had intended to inquire, who stands for these helpless convicts, the victims of a violated law, if not the governor? But a more pertinent inquiry is, who stands for the state, if not the governor? The state is the victim of a foul wrong; the laws of the state are openly defied by men sworn to uphold them. Is the executive department to be thrown into a state of paralysis by this condition of affairs?

As the chief executive it is the duty of Governor Atkinson to act. Will he do it? The Constitution confidently believes that he will.

Great Britain's Danger.

When the announcement was made, some two or three weeks ago, that the Hindoo tribes of northern India had become restless under the yoke of Great Britain, there were few, perhaps, who gave the matter serious thought, taking it for granted that any outbreak on the part of these tribes would be effectively quelled by the military force of the British empire.

What seemed at that time, however, to be only a mere flick on the British horizon has since grown into a cloud of ominous proportions, and unless the situation changes for the better within the next few days, Great Britain may yet be called upon to face one of the gravest problems with which she has had to deal during the present century.

At the beginning of the current month Great Britain dispatched a force of 35,000 regulars to the frontier line of northern India, along which the outbreak first spread; but instead of accomplishing the purpose of the expedition, it seems that the presence of this large body of soldiers in the disaffected area of the province has only added fuel to the fires of revolution. From the latest information which has reached this country it appears that the entire northern part of India has become involved in the growing flame of hostility toward Great Britain, and that every indication of prolonged bloodshed is in the atmosphere.

As to the cause of this serious condition of affairs in northern India, various theories have been advanced. Some ascribe it to the debilitating effects of recent visitations which have entailed great suffering upon the province; others, to this cause with the superadded ingratitude of Great Britain in failing to come to the rescue of her afflicted subjects when smitten with disease and famine; still others to the shrewd and malicious cunning of the Turkish sultan, who, in order to avenge himself against Great Britain for opposing him in his exorbitant demands upon Greece, has incited her Hindoo subjects in India to rebellion. Whatever the underlying cause, or causes, of the present distressed condition of affairs in the province may be, there is some plausibility, at least, in the theory which credits it to the Turkish sultan. Other causes may be contributory, but the subtle influence of the sultan appears to be the overshadowing one, and, therefore, calls for some investigation.

As every one knows, the Turkish sultan is the recognized head of the Mohammedan religion. Of course there are certain hierarchies and prelates whose rulings are supreme in matters of religious faith; but on account of the temporal power with which the sultan is vested, it is only natural that Mohammedans should look upon him as their illustrious representative. In opposing the demands of the sultan, the rebels are, in effect, rebelling against the Mohammedan religion, and this, in the view of the sultan, is a crime of the most heinous character.

In the event of hostilities with India, Great Britain would not only find herself at war with 200,000,000 of her sub-

jects, but other serious complications might arise to embarrass the situation. President Kruger has already taken advantage of these impending hostilities with India to declare the absolute independence of the Dutch Republic, and the German emperor has taken sides with the shrewd Boer. What other grave issues might complicate the situation can only be imagined; but the known hostility of the German emperor toward Great Britain is sufficient to arouse the deepest apprehensions. Throughout the civilized world the deepest interest will be felt in the pending difficulties between Great Britain and India.

Agriculture Leads.

As gathered from the official records of the government the amount of our foreign exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, aggregated \$1,032,001,300.

But the value of these foreign exports is less interesting perhaps than the nature of the exports themselves. They are classified under the heads of agricultural, manufacturing, mining, forestry and fishery exports and the extent of each is represented in the following table:

Class.	Fiscal Year.	Value.	Per cent.
Agriculture.	1897.	\$1,032,001,300.	100.00.
Manufactures.	1897.	28,781,781.	2.81.
Mining.	1897.	21,338,129.	2.07.
Forestry.	1897.	40,848,221.	3.96.
Fisheries.	1897.	6,134,014.	.59.
Miscellaneous.	1897.	3,802,985.	.37.
Totals.	1897.	\$1,032,001,300.	100.00.

From the above figures it will be observed that the agricultural industry of the United States exports to the rest of the world a larger amount of goods than any other country; but that, in spite of the aggregate of these agricultural exports, the percentage which they bear to the sum of our foreign exports is less than it was in 1892.

While the increase in the percentage of our manufacturing exports has more than equaled the decrease in the percentage of our agricultural exports. These figures throw interesting light upon the subject of our foreign trade relations.

The Washington Post has leisure for pursuing small game. For instance, Wellington, of Maryland.

It is evident that Mr. Kruger, of Pretoria, knows how to dispose of big game. He has just thrown Great Britain's "suzerainty" in the trash pile.

The Cincinnati Enquirer makes a wise remark when it says that John Sherman is no better and perhaps no worse than he used to be.

The people are the commission which will reform the currency.

The Springfield Republican slyly hints that the man who has to pay more for his bread is not gloating over the sensational rise in wheat.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The New Orleans Picayune says that California wine makers are planning a unique exhibit for the Omaha exposition this fall. It will take the form of a reproduction of the Niagara Falls, the water being recirculated by means of a pump, and the grapes and the rocks of the original being reproduced in glass. The scheme contemplates a large exhibit, involving the use of 100,000 gallons of wine, and the grapes and the rocks of the original being reproduced in glass. The scheme contemplates a large exhibit, involving the use of 100,000 gallons of wine, and the grapes and the rocks of the original being reproduced in glass.

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## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Variation.  
Dey talked er wheat, en I heard 'em hoiler.

Met my money, en I lost a dollar!  
I'm broke—

I'm broke down south in Dixie!  
Er I'd des b'leve en de'fide in cotton.

Wouldn't I be de'fide en de'fide fergettin;  
I'm broke—

I'm broke down south in Dixie!  
Now cotton's up, en I'm lyin' flatter

Dan o' hockec, er I'm b'atter  
I'm broke—

I'm broke down south in Dixie!  
I'm des de'fide en de'fide fergettin;  
I'm broke—

Briefs from Billville.  
A party of Billville citizens left for Klondike last night while their creditors were asleep.

The reason some people go to Alaska to dig gold is because they are ashamed to beg for their coats and work for a living at home.

Some of our republican exchanges tell us that "prosperity is lying all around us."

That's true; and it's been doing some pretty tall lying, at that.

We have the best climate in the world for business. We don't mean to be profane, but there's no other place where a man can get there wouldn't be enough snow to freeze it.

If cotton continues to climb we'll soon make enough money to plant a big 6 cents crop and get swamped comfortably next season.

We don't grow much wheat in the south. Fact is, we never did believe in speculation, and we don't encourage it.

Reciprocity.  
Steve Crane's gone to England—

Shook his friends—alack!  
Harding's friends follow him.

Don't Kipling's coming back!  
We'll let a round, red dozen

of you in the mud—alack!  
And give 'em all to England.

If England gives us Kip!  
"I'm gold" is the motto of gold fields.

Molly said, "but I can't take you with me, kase they don't 'low women out there—they'd be too much in the way."

"Can't help it, John," was the reply. "Er you go, I go—an' that settles it!"

"Don't talk ter me! Er I wun't that you'd die of homesickness in a week. Jest think of you ter bed on a snow bank with yer pockets full o' gold, en no woman ter git up in the night en go 'roun' 'em! You couldn't stand it, John; it'd be too much fer you!"

Still We Move Along.  
Rocky road, an' heavy load—

Sighin' time, or song,  
Mornin' bright, or darkest night—

Still we move along!  
We think the flowers are springin'!

We hear the birds are singin'!  
And still we move along!

Summer's glow, or summer's snow—  
Still we move along!

Still we move along!  
The things for which we're pinin'!

Are where the flowers are twinin'!  
We see the lights a-singin'!

An' still we move along!  
Joaquin Miller is performing all sorts of acrobatic feats in Alaska, and these are invariably done "with my pack on my back," as he puts it. He recently climbed a mountain of snow and drank coffee on the summit.

Heard paid him \$300. There's gold in Alaska, but the gold in the newspaper business beats it every day in the year.

Referring to The Century's offer of \$250 for a poem by a college man an exchange says: "That's a mighty steep price to pay for a poem!"

Not at all! James Whitcomb Riley got that much for one of his efforts in the poetical line, and Thomas Bailey Aldrich got \$100 for a sonnet.

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# ES GOING TO KIDNAP

Reder Returns from the New Gold Fields.

C. August 28.—J. Patterson, trader, who left Dawson, Brainerd, with his partner, Bradbury, here on the steamer Islander, they having come out to the Lowellton trail.

It is said that there are certainly thousands in the Yukon country, and to warrant the rush that is on.

Who left, only fifty have passed, the trail getting worse and it being hard to say which is the best. A half dozen men came to the lake. On the trip against 23 the Islander picked up Frank A. Brown, Frank Green, W. Mordock, Nania, Mo., Nania, Mo., and Nania, Mo., who were going to a capitol at Salt Lake and four others had left the steamer on August 21st. On the trip against 23 the Islander picked up Frank A. Brown, Frank Green, W. Mordock, Nania, Mo., Nania, Mo., and Nania, Mo., who were going to a capitol at Salt Lake and four others had left the steamer on August 21st.

# AIN KILLS A FUGITIVE

Running from Officers.

August 28.—Samuel Dwyer, a fugitive, was killed by an Erie train today while fleeing from arrest.

A number of others were men-hunted by police. Three policemen from the Erie track and two others were on duty when the fugitive crossed the Erie track. They were approaching Dwyer's car when the train arrived. Dwyer was killed by the train. The body was found lying on the tracks. The train was stopped and the body was removed.

# LD'S HARVEST IS LIGHT

of Wheat Far Below Annual Requirements.

August 28.—The ministry of agriculture has issued its annual report, showing the world's harvest as very light.

The yield of wheat is placed at 37,000,000 bushels, while the requirements are estimated at 100,000,000 bushels. It is said that for 1897 and 1898 there will be a shortage of wheat. The report also shows that the harvest of other grains is also light.

# Land of Queer Ideas.

Chicago News.

Philadelphians are carving their names on the sides of the Erie train. The train is carrying a large number of passengers. The passengers are carving their names on the sides of the train. The train is carrying a large number of passengers. The passengers are carving their names on the sides of the train.

# WILL TOURS THE COUNTY JAIL

The Solicitor Takes a Casual View of the Prisoners.

August 28.—The solicitor general, Mr. Hill, spent yesterday afternoon in the county jail, looking over the prisoners. He was accompanied by Mr. Cooper, the sheriff. The solicitor general was looking over the prisoners. He was accompanied by Mr. Cooper, the sheriff.

# ABOUT GAVE HIM A FEW TIPS

To Youngster Talked to the Solicitor in an Interesting Way.

What He Said.

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# An Energetic Girl.

Greensboro, N. C., Record.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. N. of Greensboro, in this county, are perhaps fifteen or sixteen years old. They are energetic and are doing a great deal of good. They are energetic and are doing a great deal of good.

# at Learns Geography.

Turnsville, N. C., Eagle.

A school teacher in an academy took up the study of geography. He found he had taken a like to the school charts for which he had been studying. He found he had taken a like to the school charts for which he had been studying.

# Best Editorials.

Trunkville, Ga., Times.

The best editorials have been the Georgia press in some time. The Atlanta Constitution, the Atlanta Journal, and the Atlanta News are all doing a great deal of good. They are all doing a great deal of good.

# Here's a Slate.

Attn. Ga. Gazette.

Mr. H. M. McIntosh, of the Georgia Gazette, has been elected to the position of editor. He has been elected to the position of editor.

# THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Monday.

North Carolina and South Carolina.—Fair, followed by showers Monday afternoon. The weather is generally fair, followed by showers Monday afternoon. The weather is generally fair, followed by showers Monday afternoon.

# FIRE CHIEFS TELL OF TRIP

Joyner and Cummings Had a Great Time in New York City.

August 28.—The fire chiefs of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, have returned from a trip to New York City. They had a great time and saw many interesting sights. They had a great time and saw many interesting sights.

# CUMMINGS RECEIVED INSTRUCT

Now He Will Train Atlanta Fire Lads and Put Them Onto the Latest Methods of Fire Fighting.

August 28.—Chief Cummings, of the New York City fire department, has received instructions from the fire chiefs of the city of Atlanta, Georgia. He will now train the Atlanta fire lads and put them onto the latest methods of fire fighting. He will now train the Atlanta fire lads and put them onto the latest methods of fire fighting.

# GEORGE PARROTT

# WAS LAID TO REST

Funeral Services Were Held at the Home Yesterday at 4 P. M.

August 28.—The funeral services for George Parrott were held at his home yesterday at 4 p. m. The services were attended by a large number of friends. The services were attended by a large number of friends.

# THE SCENE WAS IMPRESSIVE

Residence Too Small To Hold All of Those Present.

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# THE CHILD CAN NEVER TALK

Little Willie McClain Has Lost Use of His Vocal Chords.

August 28.—The child Willie McClain, of the Grady Hospital, has lost the use of his vocal chords. He is now unable to speak. He is now unable to speak.

# WAS SHOT BY HIS OWN FATHER

The Child Will Be Dismissed from the Grady Hospital Within a Few Days.

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# THESE MAY BE

# MAYOR OF DECATUR

Majority Race in the Little Suburb Is on in Earshot.

August 28.—The race for the mayoralty of Decatur is beginning to assume definite proportions. The indications are that it will be a very lively fight. The race for the mayoralty of Decatur is beginning to assume definite proportions.

# THREE CANDIDATES IN FIELD

The Present Incumbent, J. W. Mayson, Asks for Re-Election.

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# MONTGOMERY AND GALLOWAY ARE OUT

Small Registered Vote Causes the Candidates To Vigorously Push Their Names Forward.

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